

The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 202: CONFLICT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

DATE: 6TH AUGUST 2018

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION

NGOs have, since the end of the Second World War, become increasingly more important to global development. They often hold an interesting role in a nation's political, economic or social activities, as well as assessing and addressing problems in both national and international issues, such as human, political and women's rights, economic development, democratisation, inoculation and immunisation, health care, or the environment.

In 2001, research showed that there were around forty thousand internationally operating NGOs. These do not include national NGOs, of which there can be several hundred thousand in a single country. Others work by themselves, unassisted by the UN or other international organizations, in both developed and developing countries. The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) works in close cooperation with national governments, NGOs and other international organizations in order to harmonize the work done by NGOs.

The DPI and NGOs have worked in cooperation with one another for a long time. ECOSOC has called for effective information programmes for all NGOs so as to disseminate information to the public about the NGOs work as well as the work of the UN. The department's outreach division acts as a mediator and co-ordinator between NGOs and the DPI. In 2007 there were 1664 NGOs with strong connections to the DPI, including 668 that are associated with ECOSOC. However, recognising the large number of NGOs that work in cooperation with the UN, relations between NGOs and the UN are not always easy. Some NGOs face increasing competition to be heard from the private sector, whereas others face negative reactions from certain member states.

Therefore, the role of the NGO in the United Nations, as well as the role of the NGO in the developing world, is not always as effective as possible.

There is none the less a single answer to question why NGOs are formed? How they are given meaning and how they operate? One cannot perceive NGOs as entities but we have taken into account the notion of multiple relation. The entry of NGOs in the field of development process thus represents important response to the need resulted due to the overburdened government, the hesitant private sector and underutilized people power. These are appeared to compose of overlapping social networks.

The development experience of 1970s and 1980s have raised more and more critical concerning as growing awareness about the widening gap between very few rich and the vast majority of poor in developing countries. This has also given a momentum to search for a more adequate and appropriate strategy for improving conditions. So, strategies constitute basic elements of the development of a number of NGOs throughout the world, which get people's participation. Recent, global transformations and the search to a variable new option for supporting grass-root development presently provide quite significant opportunities for a rapid development of NGOs in the decade of 1980s

NGO is one of the alternatives available among various development organizations and one of the inputs among technical, financial and other resources, major merits of NGOs are emerging from their limited scale of operation; the sporadic efforts of NGOs can be consolidated and made more effective. Still the primary role of NGO is at the local level as mobilizes of people and their resources for an indigenous self-sustainable development. And at this level it can be a pioneer, mediator power broker, catalyst and has many other roles. NGOs and their long lomerations also are very in playing their role as advocates in policy issues beyond local level-national or even international level. Proper assessment of expected an actual roles of NGOs enable us to make them an effective alternative in the development process. However, small and sporadic NGOs

are, they are valued in a pluralist society as an alternative approach to conventional system of attaining human well being and as such NGOs have a pivotal role to play in any society especially where institutions are alienated and development is dehumanized.

An Ngo is nowadays not expected to deliver directly some benefits to people, but to motivate people, mobilize resources, initiate leadership, and participate in development programmes for self reliance. An NGO is only an enabler and as and when a society is made self reliant, role of NGO is shifted to another place where NGO service is required. But NGO works in relief and delivery of public goods as direct suppliers and majority of the development NGOs are also involved directly in productive activities. The roles of NGOs an enabler or catalyst for self reliant society and as supplier or implementer is relevant where bureaucracy is indifferent or inefficient, programs lack flexibility and cost effectiveness poor are ignorant, elite are ambitious, successes and services are pre conditions for motivation etc.

NGOs play a critical role in all areas of development. People and policy makers are agree on one thing that NGOs play a very important role in development. Role of NGOs vary over the years as the policy of government changes. NGOs are almost dependent on polices of government. Socio economic development is a shared responsibility of both i.e. government and NGOs. Role of NGOs are complementary but vary according to polices of government. If we closely pursue the voluminous literature on NGOs many roles can be found according to the expectations of people.

Required:

- a) Explain four reasons for increased development of NGO's in the decade of 1980s (8marks)
- b) Explain seven major development roles played by NGO's (7marks)
- c) Highlight four objectives of NGO's (4marks)

- d) Explain three types of NGO's is according to level of operations. (6marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain four reasons for solving conflict between two parties (8Marks)
b) Explain seven factors leading to democratization. (7Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Conflict is inevitable. Describe the steps of conflict (10Marks)
b) Explain five sources of African conflicts (5marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain four pillars of reconstruction. (8marks)
b) Discuss procedures followed in interval negotiation. (7Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain five roles of women in peace building. (5Marks)
b) Discuss five benefits of good governance. (10Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Explain seven functions of regional integration. (7Marks)
b) Explain four approaches to humanitarian intervention. (8Marks)

